UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1409
12 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention the text, in French and in English, of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Union at the European Council held at Essen on 10 December 1994 (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Permanent Representative of Germany

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of Spain

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

94-49579 (E) 121294

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on the former Yugoslavia

The European Council is alarmed by the renewed intensification of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and condemns the violation of the safe area of Bihać by the Bosnian Serb forces and of the international border by the Krajina Serb forces.

The European Council insists on an immediate cease-fire in and around the safe area of Bihać and on the withdrawal of the Bosnian Serb and the Krajina Serb forces from this area, to be followed by a cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The European Council is outraged at the human suffering that has already been inflicted on the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that can only increase with the onset of another winter. It demands the immediate removal of all obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and calls on all parties to ensure that it reaches the suffering people. It is intolerable that the denial of humanitarian assistance should be used as a weapon of war.

The European Council expresses its full support for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and its commanders and the ongoing efforts to bring about a cease-fire. It calls on the parties, in particular the Bosnian Serb forces, to allow UNPROFOR freedom of movement and to enable it to continue its work without undue risk.

UNPROFOR should continue it crucial mission of providing humanitarian assistance and saving human life. If it were obliged to withdraw because of the impossibility of fulfilling its mandate, the implications for Bosnia and its civilian population would be severe.

The European Council reiterates its full support for strict enforcement of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and decisions taken in pursuance of them.

The European Council endorses the results of the ministerial meeting of 2 December at Brussels. Peace can only be brought about through a negotiated settlement. Bosnian Serbs must accept the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina presented to the parties by the Contact Group, as the basis for a settlement that provides for a viable and reasonable solution for all parties. The European Council recalls that the territorial proposal can be adjusted by mutual agreement between the parties and that constitutional arrangements agreeable to the parties will need to be drawn up that preserve the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and allow equitable and balanced arrangements for the Bosniac-Croat and Bosnian Serb entities.

The European Council underlines the necessity for the effective internationally verified closure of the border between the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina and to that end attaches importance to the urgent reinforcement of the mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

The European Council calls for the early and full implementation of the economic agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Krajina Serb authorities. It urges the parties to negotiate constructively on the international plan for the United Nations Protected Areas, once finalized, and the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support this process.

The European Council stressed the necessity of early mutual recognition between all States of the former Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders. This is essential for the future stability of the region.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1410
12 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement by the Togolese Government issued on 10 December 1994 (see annex). This statement was made in connection with the search for ways and means likely to consolidate good-neighbourly relations between the Republic of Ghana and the Togolese Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Biova-Soumi PENNANEACH

94-49635 (E) 121294 121294

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Annex

Statement issued on 10 December 1994 by the Togolese Government

The Togolese Government,

Wishing to promote good-neighbourly relations between the Republic of Ghana and the Togolese Republic and to help create better conditions for strengthening such relations,

Seeking to maintain mutually advantageous peaceful and cooperative relations between the two countries,

Decides, as from this date, to open the border between Ghana and Togo, 24 hours a day for persons and 6 to 18 hours a day for freight.

The Togolese Government recognizes that this reopening of the border is an expression of its consistent determination to do everything possible to reinforce the brotherly and peaceful relations and to strengthen the bonds that for centuries have united the Ghanaian and Togolese peoples.

The Togolese Government reaffirms the need to give priority to resolving difficulties between States by means of dialogue and consensus-building, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States, the Quadripartite Accords signed at Lagos on 10 December 1984, linking Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, and endorsed by the Organization of African Unity in its Tunis Declaration, and the Amended Non-Aggression Protocol between the member States of the Economic Community of West African States, signed at Lagos on 22 April 1978 and committing each party not to engage in, encourage or support acts of subversion, hostility or aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other member States.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1411
13 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list giving particulars of the violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 5 and 29 November 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-49951 (E) 151294 151294 16/12/94

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Annex

Iranian violations of the cease-fire and the 1991 Tehran Agreement, 5-29 November 1994

1. Saturday, 5 November 1994

(a) At 0835 hours, eight Iranian soldiers were seen inside the area of separation carrying out maintenance work on positions at coordinates 039939 opposite the Tib post.

(b) At 0900 hours, four Iranian soldiers were seen inside the area of separation strengthening the Iranian position at coordinates 033937 with sandbags.

2. Sunday, 6 November 1994

(a) At 1300 hours, a white helicopter was seen over Iraqi territory at coordinates 091575. At 1315 hours it returned to Iranian territory.

(b) At 1400 hours, an Iranian passenger aircraft was seen over Iraqi territory in the Saybah area. It then made a turn and landed at Abadan airport.

(c) At 1700 hours, an Iranian WAZ vehicle was seen coming from inside Iranian territory. It halted near an Iranian position at coordinates 143609. Five soldiers alighted and proceeded to carry wire to the said position. Wire was delivered to the Iranian position at coordinates 095584 by an Iranian boat.

3. Monday, 7 November 1994

At 0800 hours, an Iranian engineering unit was seen engaged in dredging work in the Shatt al-Arab at the port of Muhammarah at coordinates 035718.

4. Tuesday, 8 November 1994

(a) At 1045 hours, an Iranian patrol of four men armed with light weapons in a fibreglass boat intercepted and boarded the Iraqi Port Authority tug 7 Nisan opposite the Faw border post at coordinates 275400.

(b) Contact with the tug was lost, and it continued to be held at the above location.

(c) At 2200 hours, the tug 7 Nisan was released and resumed its course towards Al-Mina' al-Amiq and Mina' al-Bakr.

5. Wednesday, 9 November 1994

(a) At 1335 hours, the Iranian side built a new position at coordinates 624323 in the Ghuzayl area 1,200 metres from the international boundary.

(b) At 1830 hours, the Iranian side detained the tug 7 Nisan and a tanker at coordinates 780070.

6. Friday, 11 November 1994

(a) At 1840 hours, an unidentified aircraft flew over Badrah (Faqr village), very slowly and at very low altitude, heading south towards Shaykh Sa'd. It made no sound and had a red aft signal light and a forward light.

7. Wednesday, 16 November 1994

At 0700 hours, seven individuals from the Iranian side were seen digging defensive positions inside the area of separation at coordinates 517506 opposite the Fakkah post.

8. Saturday, 19 November 1994

At 1311 hours, four individuals from the Iranian side were seen inside the area of separation carrying out maintenance work on the bunkers at coordinates 503533 opposite the Fakkah post.

9. Monday, 21 November 1994

(a) On 29 August 1994, the Iranian side seized an Iraqi fishing boat near Mina' al-Bakr with the fishermen on board whose names appear hereunder. On 21 November 1994, it returned those listed as Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The person listed as No. 7 had drowned, and those listed as Nos. 1 and 3 have yet to be returned.

1. Abd al-Karim Abd al-Jabbar Muhammad

2. Majid Abd al-Jabbar Muhammad

3. Yahya Jawad Sa'id

4. Salim Jawad Suwayd

5. Fu'ad Baqir Habib

6. Muhammad Abbas Kati'

7. Shabib Latif Abd al-Razzaq

(b) At 0620 hours, at first light, the Iranian side removed the Iraqi flag and the portrait of the President and Leader Mr. Saddam Hussein (may God preserve him) at point zero.

(c) At 0650 hours, a force from the Iranian regular army estimated at battalion strength proceeded to deploy near the Iranian Khusrawi post inside the area of separation.

(d) At 0730 hours, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a crane and a pick-up truck was seen engaged in dredging work on the Iranian side of the Shatt al-Arab in the area between the Karun River and the port of Muhammarah at coordinates 042701.

(e) At 0800 hours, the Iranian side installed a single barrel machine-gun in the area opposite the Fadaghiyah post at coordinates 307435.

(f) At 1100 hours, a combat helicopter was seen in Iranian airspace opposite the Fadaghiyah area at coordinates 304435.

(g) At 0830 hours, the Iranian side installed a new green flag at coordinates 514501 opposite the Fakkah post inside the area of separation.

10. Friday, 25 November 1994

At 0905 hours, the Iranian side installed an SPG-9 gun on the hills beyond the reservoir in the Khusrawi area at coordinates 441052 inside the area of separation.

11. Sunday, 27 November 1994

(a) At 0800 hours, seven civilians and a soldier with the rank of captain in five trucks approached crossing No. 5 at Chalamjah, coordinates 906784, claiming that they had come to take delivery of items from the border complex.

(b) At 1600 hours, the aforesaid vehicles approached to a distance of 5 metres from our units. They raised a flagpole and fixed it in concrete, and the Iranian flag was raised on it. An awning, a barrier and barbed wire were installed at the location, and the post was occupied by nine armed men including one officer with the rank of captain.

12. Tuesday, 29 November 1994

At 1215 hours, under the supervision of the representative of the Khusrawi border unit, Colonel Shukr Allah Kazimi, the Iranian side changed the location of the guards and brought them forward to a distance of 5 metres from the Iraqi frontier barrier at Mundhiriyah. Metal posts and a cabin were installed, and wire was laid. The work there is continuing.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1994/1412
12 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 12 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Pierre Emmanuel Ubalijoro has been appointed alternate representative of Rwanda on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

94-49629 (E) 121294

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1413
12 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 12 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Venuste Habiyaremye has been appointed alternative representative of Rwanda on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

94-49641 (E) 121294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1414
12 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BANGLADESH TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We are deeply concerned at the news that five of our soldiers serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were injured in Bihać on 12 December 1994. According to the information we have received, the Bangladesh battalion was hit by an anti-tank missile in the area of Velika Kladusa.

Bangladesh, along with other Members of the United Nations, particularly troop-contributing countries, have all along supported efforts to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel, especially peace-keepers, deployed in conflict situations around the world. This outrage against the United Nations peace-keepers is merely a grim reminder of the realities on the ground and also underscores the need to address this issue in all earnestness, in a concerted and comprehensive manner. It also raises a larger question, namely, the sanctity of United Nations declared safe areas and the credibility of relevant Security Council resolutions. We would urge that urgent, immediate and forthright remedial measures be taken to deter continuing violations of safe area provisions and cross-border incursions and violations, restrictions on the freedom of movement and dire threats to the safety of UNPROFOR personnel, wherever they occur. We believe that the Council must remain vigilant and alert to anticipate and take forthright and preventive action, especially the use of air power, to halt artillery, mortar and tank attacks. These are fully justified by its existing United Nations mandates and even more so since there are indications that the peace-keepers, who were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier flying the United Nations flag, may have been deliberately targeted.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Reaz RAHMAN

94-49623 (E) 121294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1415
13 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56) and 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1994 (S/1994/1102) and of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363),

Welcoming the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks signed in Tehran (S/1994/1102, annex 1),

Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1253, annex),

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including inter alia free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties,

Welcoming the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

Stressing the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

Recalling the statements of 24 August and of 30 September 1993 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357 and S/26610),

Acknowledging positively the readiness of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994 (S/1994/1178),

Underlining the importance of close liaison between the United Nations Mission of Observers on the one hand and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363);

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

(a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

(c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

(d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the CSCE Mission in Tajikistan and with the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy;

(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

3. Decides that the Mission be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994, and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date, and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

6. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

7. Calls on the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

8. Calls upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in this regard;

9. Urges the parties to strictly comply with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process towards national reconciliation;

10. Welcomes the release of detainees and prisoners of war which took place on 12 November 1994 in Khorog, and calls for further such confidence-building measures by the parties and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

11. Urges all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

12. Welcomes the humanitarian assistance already provided and calls for greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1416
13 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance, cause provocation and drop heat flares continued during the period 1 to 10 December 1994.

1 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 69 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Artawi, Qurnah, Amarah and Jalibah.

At 1013 hours on 1 December 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas over Artawi, Jabal Sanam, Jalibah, Busayyah and the area south of Samawah. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1210 hours.

At 1818 hours on 1 December 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation dropped six heat flares over Qal'at Salih, Maysan Governorate.

2 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 7 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah and Rifa'i.

At 2220 hours on 2 December 1994, a hostile two-aircraft formation dropped three heat flares over the area south-east of Zubayr, Basra Governorate.

3 December 1994

Southern region: 70 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Nasiriyah, the area south of Najaf, the area south of Diwaniyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah and Artawi.

At 2050 hours on 2 December 1994, a United States aircraft dropped three heat flares over the area south-east of Zubayr, Basra Governorate.

4 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 9 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 83 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah and Jabal Sanam.

At 1000 and 1230 hours on 4 December 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes violated Iraqi airspace over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Busayyah, Basra and Artawi. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1140 and 1454 hours.

5 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 71 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Artawi and Busayyah.

At 1030 and 1236 hours on 5 December 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1140 and 1440 hours.

6 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, the area south of Diwaniyah, the area south of Najaf, Qurnah, Salman, Chabaish, Busayya and Jalibah.

At 0955 hours on 6 December 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace over Hamzah, Shinafiyah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Jabal Sanam. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1037 hours.

7 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Qurnah, Artawi and Samawah.

At 0955 and 1225 hours on 7 December 1994, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1140 and 1443 hours.

8 December 1994

(a) Northern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

9 December 1994

Southern region: 45 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Lasaf, Ushbayjah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Chabaish and Basra.

10 December 1994

Southern region: 41 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Samawah, Amarah, Chabaish and Artawi.

Between 0850 and 1145 hours on 10 December 1994, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0850 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1003 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1025 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1310 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1145 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1315 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative